

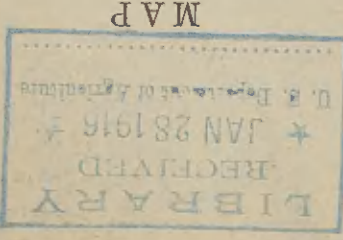
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TOURISTS AND CAMPEERS  
DIRECTIONS TO  
AND  
NATIONAL FOREST  
DESCHUTES



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The National Forests are the great recreation grounds of the Nation. They also contain immense amounts of valuable timber needed for the development of the country. Damage to the Forests means loss to you as well as to thousands of others.

**BE CAREFUL WITH FIRE**

**DON'T POLLUTE THE STREAMS**

**LEAVE YOUR CAMP SITE CLEAN**

The National Forests belong to the people. Don't impair the value of your own property by damaging it. This folder tells you about the recreation features of the Deschutes National Forest. The map shows you the roads, trails, and other things you want to know.

REMEMBER

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Deschutes National Forest comprises an area of 2,176,202 acres located on the east of the slope Cascade Mountains of Oregon. It includes most of the high mountainous country and part of the high timbered plateau surrounding the headwaters of the Deschutes River and its upper tributaries. It extends from the Warm Springs Indian Reservation on the north to the Klamath Indian Reservation on the south.

It is estimated that the Forest contains approximately six billion feet of merchantable timber of which nearly four billion feet is yellow pine. Approximately 40,000 sheep and 4,000 cattle secure at least part of their summer feed from the forest range. Most of these cattle and part of the sheep are owned by ranchers living on lands near or adjoining the Forest.

A large area of irrigated or irrigable land lies in the region north and east of the Forest, outside of the timber belt. Practically all of the water for irrigation and domestic use on this land comes from the streams rising in the mountains of the Deschutes Forest. In addition to their irrigation value the water from these streams is capable of developing thousands of electric horsepower annually.

Aside from its timber, grazing, and water values, the Forest is attractive to campers and fishermen. There

are many mountain lakes and streams kept well stocked with fish. Several snow-capped mountain peaks, some of them difficult of ascent and some with glaciers on their slopes, invite the mountain climber. The lower, more level valleys along the streams and lakes afford quiet camping places. Thousands of tourists and pleasure seekers frequent the Forest annually. These recreational features are made more inviting because of the many roads traversing the Forest making many parts of it accessible by auto or team.

You can assist the Forest Service in caring for this public property in which you have an individual interest by being careful with your camp fire, keeping your camp grounds clean, and leaving them attractive for the next traveler and by not contaminating the clear mountain streams which furnish the domestic water supply of settlers and others.

You can see the damage done by forest fires in the past. Help prevent further loss by starting fires where you **know** they are safe and leave them only when you **know** they are out.

**Never build a fire against a log or tree.** The fire may appear to be extinguished but is liable to smoulder for days.

**Never build a camp fire in windy or exposed places** where sparks are liable to be blown for considerable distances.

Always **clean the ground of all debris and inflammable material** for a considerable distance around the fire; or **dig a pit and wall it with rock**. Another camper can then use the same place to build a fire.

**Always extinguish your camp fire by pouring water on it, or, if water is not available, cover it thoroughly with dirt.**

Many disastrous fires have been started from the butt of an unextinguished cigar or cigarette, the ashes from a pipe, or an unextinguished match. It requires but a little effort and forethought to drop these in the dust of the road or trail, or to scrape away the humus and deposit them on the bare earth. It may save a conflagration with its subsequent loss of life and property.

**Do not contaminate the water in springs and creeks.** These mountain streams furnish the domestic water supply for campers and settlers below you.

When you establish camp, **dig a hole at a safe distance from the water and throw into it all camp refuse.** When camp is moved it will take but a minute to fill the hole with earth and thus bury all noxious and unsightly rubbish. You will then leave a clean, sanitary camping ground for the next visitor.

The Government is spending thousands of dollars in this locality each year to protect the timber and other resources of this Forest. It is public property which the Forest Service holds in trust for you and your children. You are free to use the camping places, welcome to all the wood you need for camp fires, feed for your horses, and to fish in the streams and hunt in the mountains in accordance with the game laws of the State. Use but do not abuse these privileges.

The Forest Service has erected and maintains many miles of **telephone lines** on this Forest for fire-protection purposes. There is a telephone at every lookout point and at most ranger stations. You are welcome to use these phones without charge in case of sickness, accident, or other emergency. You can help the Forest Service in using them to report fires or other danger to the nearest ranger or to the supervisor whose office is in the First National Bank Building, Bend, Ore.

The Forest officers located at various ranger stations throughout the Forest are familiar with the roads, trails, camping places and points of interest. They will be glad to give you information that will make your stay in the Forest a pleasant one or to assist you in case of sickness or accident.

Useful **guide signs** have been placed at the intersection of principal roads and trails indicating the direction and distances to the nearest settlement, ranch, post office, or point of interest. Do not inconvenience other travelers by mutilating these signs.

Do not destroy or mutilate the Fire Warnings, Grazing Notices, and other posters you find on the Forest. They were put up for information and guidance.

Among the interesting places on the Forest are mentioned the following:

The Metolius River Valley and adjacent region may be reached by auto from Sisters, Ore. Along the river is found good horse feed, splendid camp grounds, and excellent fishing. A huckleberry patch near Cabot Lake can be reached by trail, which continues to the foot of Mount Jefferson. Suttles Lake can be reached by auto and offers a good camping and fishing place. Blue Lake, a water-filled volcanic crater, can be reached by wagon only. An excellent trail leads to the summit of Black Butte, a Forest Service lookout station, from which one of the best views in the entire region can be obtained.

The McKenzie road which crosses the mountains west from Sisters, is a fair auto road. The barren lava beds, at the summit, about 2 miles wide, are of unusual interest.

Sparks Lake and the surrounding mountains and lakes constitute one of the most interesting regions on the Forest. An auto road extends from Bend to the Tumalo ranger station from which a wagon road leads to the ridge south of Broken Top, thence a trail to Sparks Lake where is found good camping grounds and horse feed, and excellent fishing. The Sisters Mountains lie to the north, Broken Top to the northeast, and Bachelor Butte to the southeast. All of these mountains are high, snow-capped peaks, the Sisters Mountains having glaciers on some of their slopes. Many interesting pack trips can be taken from the lake. Natural soda springs are located about 2 miles east.

Fall River, the main Deschutes River, and the mountain lakes and streams around its head can be reached by auto road as far up as Crane Prairie. A wagon road, barely passable for auto, extends to Lava Lake. Excellent fishing can be had at most points along the river and at the many mountain lakes. Good horse feed can be secured near the mouth of Davis Creek, at the head of Fall River, at Crane Prairie, at Lava Lake, and at many other points along the line. Many interesting pack trips are possible from the Crane Prairie and Lava Lake region.

Davis Lake, Odell Lake, and Crescent Lake can all be reached by auto. Horse feed can be secured at Davis Lake and at the west end of Crescent Lake. Excellent

camping grounds and fishing can be had at any of these places. Maiden Peak, a Forest Service lookout station, can be reached by trail from Davis Lake ranger station.

Paulina and East Lakes are reached by wagon road, passable by auto. They furnish good fishing and camping grounds. Some hot mineral springs at East Lake are being developed as a tourist resort. This general region is of unusual geological interest, the lakes being located in an immense crater, having a rim in many places over 1000 feet above the lake level. The highest point on this rim, Paulina Peak, is used as a Forest Service lookont station and can be reached by trail from Paulina Lake. Horse feed is poor.

Several ice caves exist in or near the Forest, among which are the Arnold Ice Cave, 16 miles southeast of Bend; the South Ice Cave, 18 miles north of Fort Rock; and the Edison Ice Cave, 8½ miles northwest of the Big River ranger station. Lava Butte, an extinct volcanic crater, and the adjoining lava fields lie west of the Bend-Lapine road.

OPEN HUNTING SEASONS—DISTRICT NO. 1.  
COMPRISING ALL COUNTIES WEST OF CASCADE MOUNTAINS.

Buck deer with horns, August 15 to October 31; Silver gray squirrel, September 1 to October 31; Ducks and geese, October 1 to January 15 (Federal law); Rails and coots, October 1 to January 15 (Federal law); Black-breasted and golden plover, Wilson or jack snipe, woodcock, and greater and lesser yellow legs, October 1 to December 15 (Federal law); Chinese pheasants and grouse, October 1 to October 31; Jackson County, October 1 to October 10; no open season in Coos, Curry, and Josephine Counties; Quail (no open season except in Coos, Curry, Jackson, and Josephine Counties), October 1 to October 31; Doves, September 1 to October 31.

OPEN HUNTING SEASONS—DISTRICT NO. 2.  
COMPRISING ALL COUNTIES EAST OF CASCADE MOUNTAINS.

Buck deer with horns, August 15 to October 31; Silver gray squirrel, October 1 to October 31; Ducks and geese, October 1 to January 15 (Federal law); Rails and coots, October 1 to January 15 (Federal law); Black-breasted and golden plover, Wilson or jack snipe, woodcock, and greater and lesser yellow legs, October 1 to December 15 (Federal law); Chinese pheasants (no open season except in Union County), October 1 to October 10; Grouse, August 15 to October 31; Prairie chickens (no open season except in Sherman, Union,

and Wasco Counties), October 1 to October 15; Sage hen, July 15 to August 31; Quail (no open season except in Klamath County), October 1 to October 10; Doves, September 1 to October 31.

BAG LIMITS.

Buck deer with horns, 3 during any season; Silver gray squirrel, 5 in any seven consecutive days; Ducks, geese, rails, coots, and shore birds, 30 in any seven consecutive days; Chinese pheasants, 5 in one day, including 1 female, and 10 in any seven consecutive days, including 2 females; Grouse, prairie chickens, and sage hens, 5 in one day and 10 in any seven consecutive days; Quail, 10 in any seven consecutive days; Doves, 10 in one day or 20 in any seven consecutive days; Geese killed in Wasco, Sherman, Gilliam, Harney, Crook, Morrow, and Umatilla Counties may be sold after having metal tag attached.

OPEN ANGLING SEASONS—BOTH DISTRICTS.

Trout and salmon over 6 inches, April 1 to October 31; bag limit 75 fish or 50 pounds in any one day. Trout and salmon over 10 inches, all year; bag limit 50 fish or 50 pounds in one day. Bass, crappies, Williamson's whitefish, catfish, and grayling, all year; bag limit 40 pounds in one day. "Yanks" in Wallowa Lake, all year, except September 15 to October 10; bag limit 50 pounds in one day.

SIX RULES FOR PREVENTION OF FIRES IN THE MOUNTAINS.

1. MATCHES.—Be sure your match is out. Break it in two before you throw it away.

2. TOBACCO.—Throw pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette stumps in the dust of the road and stamp or pinch out the fire before leaving them. Don't throw them into brush, leaves, or needles.

3. MAKING CAMP.—Build a small camp fire. Build it in the open, not against a tree or log or near brush. Scrape away the trash from all around it.

4. LEAVING CAMP.—Never leave a camp fire, even for a short time, without quenching it with water and earth.

5. BONFIRES.—Never build bonfires in windy weather or where there is the slightest danger of their escaping from control. Don't make them larger than you need.

6. FIGHTING FIRES.—If you find a fire, try to put it out. If you can't, get word of it to the nearest U. S. forest ranger or State fire warden at once. Keep in touch with the rangers.

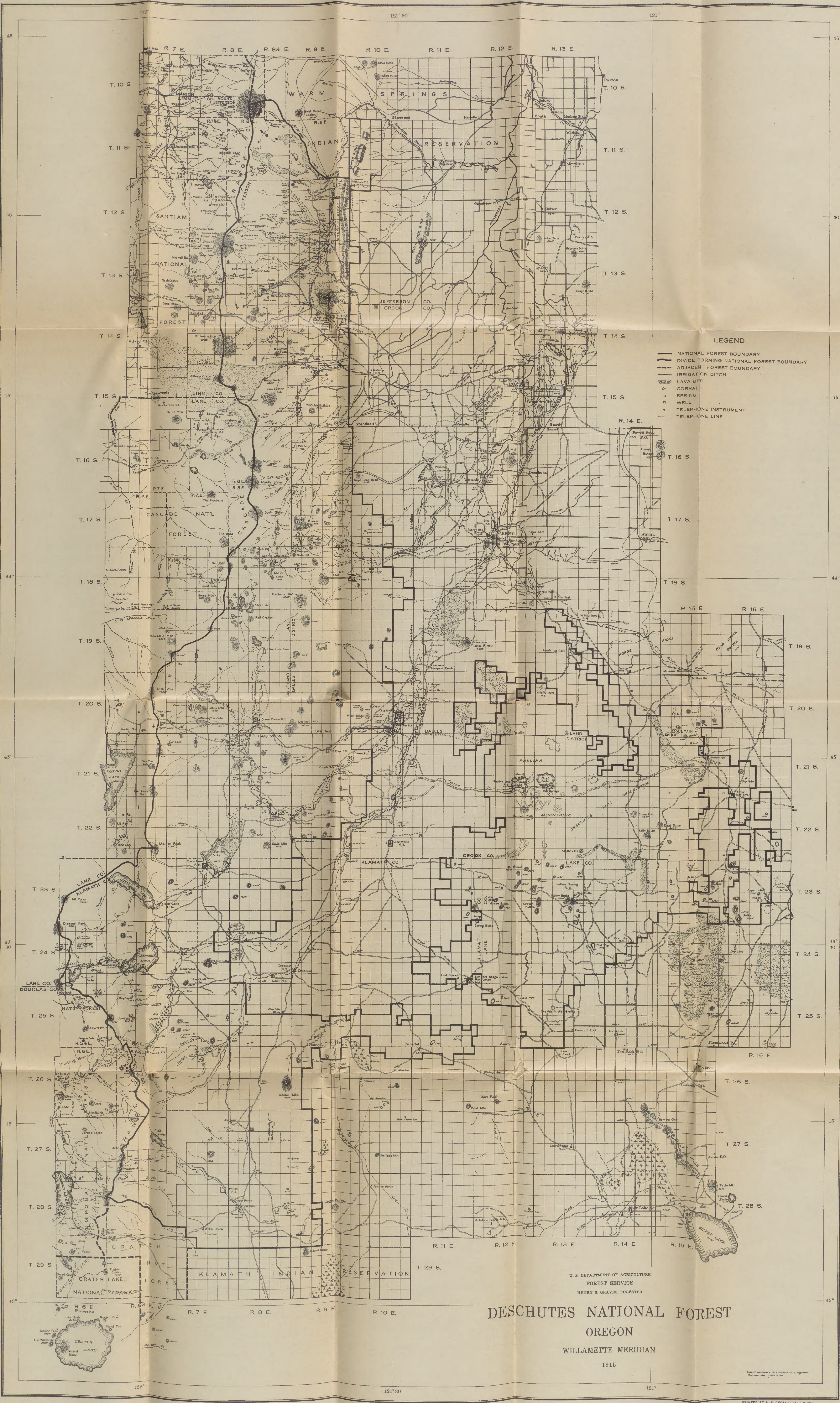
TABLE OF DISTANCES.

(A) Auto road.	(R) Road not possible for auto.	(T) Trail.	Miles.
(*) More important points.			
* Bend to Sisters (A) .....			26
* Bend to Lapine (A) .....			33
* Bend to Crescent (A) .....			51
* Bend to Millican (A) .....			28
* Bend to Pine Mountain Ranger Station (A) .....			36
* Bend to Tumalo Reservoir (A) .....			11
* Bend to Big River Ranger Station (A) .....			28
* Bend to Spring River (A) .....			20
* Bend to Arnold Ice Cave (A) .....			16½
* Bend to Lava Butte (A) .....			10
* Bend to Tumalo Ranger Station (A) .....			18
Redmond to Sisters (A) .....			21
* Sisters to head of Metolius River (A) .....			14
* Sisters to Allingham Ranger Station (A) .....			17
* Sisters to Suttles Lake (A) .....			15
* Sisters to McKenzie Road Summit (A) .....			16
* Sisters to Sparks Lake (T) .....			25
Sisters to Tumalo Ranger Station (T) .....			18
Head of Metolius River to Helsing's Ranch (A) .....			4½
Head of Metolius River to Allen's Ranch (A) .....			7½
* Allingham Ranger Station to Marion Lake (T) .....			14
* Metolius River Road to Summit of Black Butte (T) .....			4½
* Allingham Ranger Station to Huckleberry Patch (T) .....			11½
* Allingham Ranger Station to Mount Jefferson (T) .....			18
Sisters Ranger Station to Sparks Lake (T) .....			21
* Tumalo Ranger Station to Big Tumalo Falls (no trail) .....			2½
* Tumalo Ranger Station to Sparks Lake (T) .....			9
Tumalo Ranger Station to Broken Top Mountain (R-T) .....			6

* Tumalo Ranger Station to Soda Springs (R-T) .....	6
* Sparks Lake to summit South Sister Mountain (no trail) .....	5½
Sparks Lake to summit Bachelor Butte (no trail) .....	5½
* Sparks Lake to Horse Lake (T) .....	9
* Sparks Lake to Soda Springs (T) .....	2
* Big River Ranger Station to Crane Prairie Ranger Station (A) .....	23
* Big River Ranger Station to Pringle Falls (A) .....	9
* Big River Ranger Station to Davis Creek (A) .....	22
* Big River Ranger Station to Head of Fall River (A) .....	8
* Big River Ranger Station to Edison Ice Cave (A-R) .....	8½
* Crane Prairie to Lava Lake (R) .....	10
* Crane Prairie to Cultus Lake (T) .....	4½
Crane Prairie to Davis Lake (R) .....	20
Crane Prairie to Sparks via Horse Lake (T) .....	33
* Bend-Lapine road to Paulina Lake outlet (A-R) .....	12
* Paulina Lake outlet to East Lake Hot Springs (R) .....	5
Lapine to Fort Rock (A) .....	88
Lapine to Pringle Falls (A) .....	8
Lapine to Crescent (A) .....	17½
Lapine to Crane Prairie (A) .....	21
* Crescent to Davis Lake (A) .....	18
* Crescent to Odell Lake (A) .....	19
Crescent to Beaver Marsh (A) .....	22½
* Crescent to Crescent Lake (A) .....	17½
Crescent to Big Marsh (A) .....	15
* Crescent to Crater Lake (A) .....	65
Crescent Lake to Diamond Peak (T) .....	10
Crescent to Walker Mountain (A-R-T) .....	13
Crescent to Fort Rock (A) .....	25

* Crescent to Summit Lake (A-R) .....	25
Beaver Marsh to Cascade Summit (R) .....	18
Beaver Marsh to Fish Lake (A-R-T) .....	10
* Beaver Marsh to Diamond Lake (R) .....	26
Big Marsh to Cowhorn Mountain (T) .....	7
Diamond Lake to Mount Thielsen (T) .....	4
Davis Lake to Maiden Peak (R-T) .....	6
Pine Mountain Ranger Station to Sand Springs (A) .....	5
Pine Mountain Ranger Station to South Ice Cave (A) .....	25
Pine Mountain Ranger Station to East Lake (R-T) .....	18
Pine Mountain Ranger Station to Millican (A) .....	15½
* Fort Rock to Fort Rock Ranger Station (A) .....	8½
* Fort Rock Ranger Station to South Ice Cave (A) .....	9
Fort Rock Ranger Station to Indian Springs (A-R) .....	11
Fort Rock Ranger Station to Summit stage station (A) .....	19





LEGEND

- NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY
- DIVIDE FORMING NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY
- ADJACENT FOREST BOUNDARY
- IRRIGATION DITCH
- LAVA BED
- CORRAL
- SPRING
- WELL
- TELEPHONE INSTRUMENT
- TELEPHONE LINE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
HENRY S. GRAVES, FORESTER

DESCHUTES NATIONAL FOREST  
OREGON

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